

Date: Tue, 16 Aug 94 15:29:38 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #923
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Tue, 16 Aug 94 Volume 94 : Issue 923

Today's Topics:

 2m/11m crossband QSO: legal?
 clip art for QSL card
 Code Quick for Learning Morse
Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 14 August
 DSP Comparison: Timewave vs. WG9R
 FM simplex on OSCAR subband
 Freqs
 Hamfests in Portland, OR???
 Ham Radio & More Show List
Help identify FSK signal on 144.978 MHz please
 Mobile Radio in Dodge Caravan?
 Personal freedom quote
 Regency HR-2A

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 16 Aug 1994 12:49:49 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!eff!cs.umd.edu!news.coop.net!
news.den.mmc.com!iplmail.orl.mmc.com!mccartney!jcarter@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 2m/11m crossband QSO: legal?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The best thing is to get your dad a cell phone; then do a auto-patch
from 2 meter to the cell phone in the camping area - Just a thought!!

0 0 000 0 0 000 00 0 0 | James A. Carter | Jcarter@orl.mmc.com
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | FCC Lic. KD4PON | These views are my own and
00 0 0 0000 000 0 0 0 00 | 1-(407)356-5879 | are in no way connected
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 00 | Martin Mariettia | to MARTIN MARIETTIA.
0 0 000 0 0 00 0 0 | Orlando, FL 32855 | Thanks Jim

Date: Tue, 16 Aug 1994 06:12:10 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!spool.mu.edu!torn!nott!cunews!freenet.carleton.ca!
FreeNet.Carleton.CA!as041@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: clip art for QSL card
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In a previous article, msw1633@tamsun.tamu.edu (Mark S. Whitsitt) says:

>I am trying to put together my own QSL cards using Canvas or whatever I
>can get my grubby little hands on. Does anyone know of a source of clip
>art suitable for QSL cards? Stuff like keys, microphones, radios,
>antennas, logos etc? I have ARRL and ARES logos in pcx and cvs formats
>already, but I cannot seem to find a repository of other stuff. Oh, yeah,
>how about state map outlines? Those would also be good....

Mark...

I cannot vouch for these sites/BBSs but I am about to begin collecting ham
clipart myself. Here are few sources I have collected but not yet tried:

Gallery BBS: 202-298-6009
Database of Tennessee: 901-855-4124/4127
oak.oakland.edu:/pub/hamradio

The first two claim to have loads of zipped PCX ham clipart. Not sure
about Oakland.

Good luck...Rob

--

Rob Ludlow, Amateur Radio VE3YE
Editor, The Canadian Amateur
Orleans, Ontario, CANADA
Internet address: as041@freenet.carleton.ca

Date: 15 Aug 1994 14:27:24 GMT
From: ucsnews!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!usc!
nic-nac.CSU.net!charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu!yeshua.marcam.com!zip.eecs.umich.edu!

panix!ddsw1!@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: Code Quick for Learning Morse
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Has any used the "Code Quick" product by Wheeler Applied Research Lab to learn Morse code? Does it work? How well? Any comments?

Thanks.

--
Robert Kinder # rkinder@gate.net #
Software Engineer # Siemens Stromberg-Carlson # "You can't polish a turd."
Boca Raton, Florida # - Butt-Head
All opinions are my own and do not reflect those of my employer.

Date: Sun, 14 Aug 1994 22:56:22 MDT
From: agate!library.ucla.edu!psgrain!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!
usenet@ames.arpa
Subject: Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 14 August
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

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DAILY SUMMARY OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY

14 AUGUST, 1994

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(Based In-Part On SESC Observational Data)

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY INDICES FOR 14 AUGUST, 1994

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 226, 08/14/94
10.7 FLUX=088.9 90-AVG=079 SSN=075 BKI=4455 3333 BAI=026
BGND-XRAY=A8.6 FLU1=3.8E+06 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=4455 4333 PAI=028
BOU-DEV=044,056,096,079,025,029,035,031 DEV-AVG=049 NT SWF=02:014
XRAY-MAX= M3.9 @ 1738UT XRAY-MIN= A6.8 @ 1622UT XRAY-AVG= B8.2
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1830UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 2245UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.5DB @ 1750UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 1410UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55234NT @ 0302UT BOUTF-MIN=55179NT @ 1806UT BOUTF-AVG=55208NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT G7-AVG=+066,+000,+000
GOES6-MAX=P:+119NT@ 1950UT GOES6-MIN=N:-038NT@ 1144UT G6-AVG=+092,+032,-013
FLUXFCST=STD:090,090,085;SESC:090,090,085 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,015,025/020,020,025

KFCST=3433 4223 2333 4222 27DAY-AP=011,012 27DAY-KP=3333 3222 3333 2223
WARNINGS=*SWF;*MAJFLR
ALERTS=**MINFLR:M3.9/1N@1738,7765(S12W08);**TENFLR:210SFU@1735UTC,DUR=7MIN
!!END-DATA!!

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 13 AUG 94 was 23.3.
The Full Kp Indices for 13 AUG 94 are: 3+ 5- 4+ 2- 4o 3+ 3- 3+
The 3-Hr Ap Indices for 13 AUG 94 are: 19 39 31 7 28 18 13 18
Greater than 2 MeV Electron Fluence for 14 AUG is: 4.0E+08

SYNOPSIS OF ACTIVITY

Solar activity was moderate during the past 24 hours. Region 7765 (S10W10) produced an M3.9/1N flare maxing at 14/1738. The flare was accompanied by radio bursts including 210 flux units at 2695 MHz (a tenflare of 7 minutes duration) and 170 flux units at 245 MHz. Six other C-class x-rays events were observed from 7765 during this reporting period. 7765 is now extremely magnetically complex (beta gamma delta) and has doubled in white light since yesterday. New Region 7766 (N10E47) emerged on the disk as a small C-type group. Surging was reported on the west limb near N06, the location of departing Region 7762.

Solar activity forecast: solar activity is expected to be low. However, Region 7765 is capable of additional moderate (M-class) x-ray flares.

The geomagnetic field has been mostly active with some periods at minor storm levels. The source of this disturbance is unknown. High fluxes of energetic electrons have been measured at geosynchronous satellite altitudes.

Geophysical activity forecast: the geomagnetic field is expected to persist at active levels tomorrow, declining toward unsettled conditions on the 16th. A coronal mass ejection potentially associated with today's M3 tenflare could arrive late on the 16th or early on the 17th, resulting in resumed active geomagnetic conditions by the end of the forecast period.

Event probabilities 15 aug-17 aug

Class M	40/40/40
Class X	05/05/05
Proton	01/01/01

PCAF Green

Geomagnetic activity probabilities 15 aug-17 aug

A. Middle Latitudes

Active	40/35/45
Minor Storm	05/05/20
Major-Severe Storm	01/01/10

B. High Latitudes

Active	50/40/50
Minor Storm	30/15/30
Major-Severe Storm	01/01/10

HF propagation conditions were below-normal over several regions today. The high and polar latitude paths experienced below-normal propagation attributed to geomagnetic storming. Some equatorial regions also experienced below-normal propagation. In addition, today's M3/1N tenflare produced a moderate-intensity short wave fadeout (SWF) that should have affected most of North and South America beginning near 17:38 UTC. Propagation conditions are expected to improve over the next 24 to 48 hours. There is a chance today's M-class flare may have been associated with a coronal mass ejection capable of affecting the Earth late on 16 August or early on 17 August. If so, middle to polar latitude propagation may become degraded on 17 and 18 August if this disturbance materializes. There remains a fairly good chance for additional M-class flares capable of producing SWFs. There is also a remote possibility of a proton flare capable of more seriously degrading polar and high-latitude paths due to enhanced PCA before Region 7765 rotates behind the west limb on 20 and 21 August. Communicators using the high latitude circuits should therefore be aware of the small but increased threat for possible PCA-related signal absorption during this time period. Users of polar-path navigation beacons should likewise be aware of the slightly increased chance for errors should such degraded conditions materialize over the next week.

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REGIONS WITH SUNSPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AT 14/2400Z AUGUST

NMBR	LOCATION	LO	AREA	Z	LL	NN	MAG	TYPE
7762	N06W95	118	0070	HSX	06	002	ALPHA	
7764	S05E27	356	0050	HSX	02	001	ALPHA	

7765 S10W11 034 0340 EAC 11 029 BETA-GAMMA-DELTA
 7766 N10E46 337 0030 CRO 04 003 BETA
 REGIONS DUE TO RETURN 15 AUGUST TO 17 AUGUST
 NMBR LAT LO
 7760 S06 271

LISTING OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR 14 AUGUST, 1994

 BEGIN MAX END RGN LOC XRAY OP 245MHZ 10CM SWEEP
 1729 1738 1742 7765 S12W08 M3.9 1N 170 210

POSSIBLE CORONAL MASS EJECTION EVENTS FOR 14 AUGUST, 1994

 BEGIN MAX END LOCATION TYPE SIZE DUR II IV
 14/1729 1738 1741 S12W08 FLA M3.9 13

INFERRED CORONAL HOLES. LOCATIONS VALID AT 14/2400Z

 ISOLATED HOLES AND POLAR EXTENSIONS
 EAST SOUTH WEST NORTH CAR TYPE POL AREA OBSN
 96 N09W64 S06W68 N20W89 N21W69 098 ISO POS 008 10830A

SUMMARY OF FLARE EVENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

 Date Begin Max End Xray Op Region Locn 2695 MHz 8800 MHz 15.4 GHz

 13 Aug: 0302 0302 0314 SF 7765 S13E14
 0525 0604 0617 B8.5 SF 7765 S12E13
 0808 0815 0825 B4.8 SF 7765 S12E11
 1032 1053 1112 B9.4 SF 7765 S11E11
 1222 1231 1302 B2.4
 1437 1444 1458 B3.0
 1539 1543 1610 B2.8
 1716 1744 1810 C4.0 SF 7765 S12E07
 2157 2201 2206 B3.3
 2215 2221 2226 B8.1
 2333 2346 0003 C2.9

REGION FLARE STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

 C M X S 1 2 3 4 Total (%)

```

      -- -- --      -- -- --      -- -- --      -- -- --
Region 7765: 1  0  0      5  0  0  0  0      005 (45.5)
Uncorrelated: 1  0  0      0  0  0  0  0      006 (54.5)

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Total Events: 011 optical and x-ray.

EVENTS WITH SWEEPS AND/OR OPTICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE LAST UTC DAY

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-----
Date   Begin  Max   End   Xray  Op Region  Locn      Sweeps/Optical Observations
-----
13 Aug: 0525  0604  0617  B8.5  SF  7765  S12E13    III

```

NOTES:

All times are in Universal Time (UT). Characters preceding begin, max, and end times are defined as: B = Before, U = Uncertain, A = After. All times associated with x-ray flares (ex. flares which produce associated x-ray bursts) refer to the begin, max, and end times of the x-rays. Flares which are not associated with x-ray signatures use the optical observations to determine the begin, max, and end times.

Acronyms used to identify sweeps and optical phenomena include:

```

II      = Type II Sweep Frequency Event
III     = Type III Sweep
IV      = Type IV Sweep
V       = Type V Sweep
Continuum = Continuum Radio Event
Loop    = Loop Prominence System,
Spray   = Limb Spray,
Surge   = Bright Limb Surge,
EPL     = Eruptive Prominence on the Limb.

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** End of Daily Report **

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Date: 15 Aug 1994 18:08:30 -0500
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!munnari.oz.au!yoyo.aarnet.edu.au!news.adelaide.edu.au!
news.cs.su.oz.au!harbinger.cc.monash.edu.au!yeshua.marcam.com!usc!cs.utexas.edu!
not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: DSP Comparison: Timewave vs. WG9R
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

```

This weekend I borrowed a friend's W9GR DSP II to compare with my Timewave DSP9+. I did the comparison listening to SSB and CW signals on 2 meters, 20

meters, and 40 meters. The "rankings" were the same on all three bands.

NOISE REDUCTION:

On all bands, the W9GR "optimized noise reduction" was much more effective than the Timewave "aggressive" noise reduction. The W9GR gave more noise reduction, with less voice distortion than the Timewave. The Timewave "less aggressive" noise reduction also distorted the audio more than the W9GR did.

The Timewave noise reduction attenuated the lower voice frequencies, and added significant high frequency ringing to voices. The resulting tinny, distorted sound was only slightly more intelligible than copying a weak signal without noise reduction.

The W9GR, on the other hand, retained the full voice frequency response without adding significant distortion. The result was a significant improvement in the intelligibility of SSB signals that were buried in the noise. The W9GR "combined notch and noise" reduction did not reduce noise as well as the "optimized noise reduction" mode, and the "combined" mode also introduced some high and low frequency ringing (but not as bad as the Timewave's ringing).

NOTCH FILTER:

The Timewave notch filter was superior to the W9GR notch filter for continuous carriers, carriers with rapid fading, and for CW signals.

The Timewave notch filter was faster and deeper than the W9GR notch filter.

The Timewave notch filter also has some "hang time" that causes the notch to stay engaged during rapid fades. The Timewave notch filter added very little distortion to the desired voice signal.

The W9GR "combined notch and noise reduction" mode did not give a very deep notch (about the same depth as the IF notch filter on my Icom 751). The W9GR "optimized" notch filter was deeper, but still not as deep as on the Timewave. The W9GR "weak signal" notch filter add a lot of distortion to the voice signal, and was not pleasant to listen to.

BANDPASS FILTERS:

Both models had excellent CW bandpass filter performance. I prefer the Timewave 500, 200, and 100 Hz bandwidths over than the W9GR bandwidths of 200, 100, and 30 Hz.

The W9GR does not have bandpass filters for SSB, which was a problem for me.

My Icom 751 audio output has high and low frequency noise, which passes straight through the W9GR. To compound the problem, the W9GR generates its own high frequency hiss. I am using high-fidelity Sennheiser headphones, but

my friend also hears the hiss on his Heil communications headphones.

The Timewave Voice mode includes a 300-3000 Hz bandpass filter which eliminates the high and low frequency noise from my Icom 751. And the Timewave does not add any hiss of its own. The "medium" and "narrow" voice bandpass filters are only needed when using an older transceiver with a wide IF and no passband tuning (they helped a lot on my old Ten-Tec Triton IV).

RFI IMMUNITY:

The W9GR filter is very prone to RFI, even when all the connecting cables are wrapped around toroids. Consequently, one must turn the receive volume down when transmitting. (My friend and I both run 100W HF with RG-8 to verticals about 40 feet away).

The Timewave is less prone to RFI. If RFI is experienced, the Timewave DSP-9+ PTT input can be connected to the transceiver to mute the DSP output when the transmitter is keyed. This feature is great for HF, but is not desirable when operating full duplex on satellites.

CW SIDETONE:

The W9GR CW filter will block the transceiver's CW sidetone if the sidetone frequency does not fall within the CW filter passband.

In CW mode, the Timewave PTT input has a different function: The audio filter is bypassed with a relay when the transceiver is keyed. This allows the transceiver's sidetone to pass through to the speaker/headphones, while still eliminating any RFI in the DSP.

DATA:

(comparison based on reading the W9GR manual, and actual tests of the Timewave)

The W9GR has fixed-bandwidth data filters, but the center frequency can be switch selected for the standard Packet mark/space frequencies or for the standard RTTY/AMTOR/PACTOR mark/space frequencies.

The Timewave has several front panel selectable data filter bandwidths, but the center frequency is only selectable by an internal jumper. This may or may not be a problem depending on your TNC model.

Note: I believe that the above comments about the Timewave DSP9+ are also applicable to the Timewave DSP9, except that the DSP9 does not have the following features:

- Data filters
- PTT input

- Hard-wire relay bypass when power is off

AGC

CONCLUSION:

If noise reduction for weak signal SSB is most important to you, then the W9GR is preferable to the Timewave. The W9GR is great for Oscar-13 !

If Bandpass filters, Notch filters, and RFI immunity are most important to you, then the Timewave is preferable to the W9GR.

Thanks to Scott Migaldi, KF5JQ, for loaning me his W9GR filter.

If anyone has done side by side comparisons of the JPS or MFJ filters compared to Timewave and/or W9GR, I hope you will also post your observations to the newsgroups.

-- 73 de Wayne Estes, WD5FFH (Wayne_Estes@csg.mot.com)

Date: Tue, 16 Aug 1994 05:57:04 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!
uhog.mit.edu!news.kei.com!ddsw1!indep1!clifto@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: FM simplex on OSCAR subband
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9408121627.ZM18249@SALCIUS2> Wayne_Estes@csg.mot.com (Wayne_Estes) writes:

>> Clifton T. Sharp (clifto@indep1.chi.il.us) wrote:
>>
>> Heard today on 2M simplex FM in the OSCAR subband: "The radio
>> will operate single sideband, code wave and FM."
>
>I hope somebody explained to this ham that the OSCAR subband is not the
>recommended place to operate terrestrial 2M simplex FM.

It isn't all that many years ago that I remember hearing two guys in QSO on 144.010, FM simplex. A third anonymous guy came on and told them they were in the CW band, and they not only didn't understand that but also demanded the third guy identify himself!

I'm not going to start a flame war, so I won't mention that this last incident happened just after the first no-code licenses were issued.

--

Cliff Sharp

Optimists say, "The glass is half full."
Pessimists say, "It's half empty."

WA9PDM
clifto@indep1.chi.il.us

We realists say, "Before I decide,
tell me what's in the glass."

Date: Mon, 15 Aug 1994 05:13:11 GMT
From: agate!library.ucla.edu!psgrain!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!unixg.ubc.ca!
quartz.ucs.ualberta.ca!gov.nt.ca!ve8ev@ames.arpa
Subject: Freqs
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1994Aug14.184104.5065@rivers> jw14@uwrf.edu (JASON WINGET) writes:
>Could anyone give me a list of the sattelite freqs coming down, just
>to monitor on my 2M radio? Is there anything I can hear with a duckie
>or a 1/4, or 5/8 wave?
>
>Thanks N9XYX
>

Listen for Mir and the space shuttle on 145.55 (mostly 1200baud packet)
as well as A0-21 on 145.987 and D0-17 (Dove) on 145.825.

You might be able to catch them on a "duckie" but as always with antennas,
more is better.

73

=====
John Boudreau VE8EV INTERNET: ve8ev@amsat.org
Inuvik, NWT, CANADA PACKET: VE8EV@KL7GNG.#NAK.AK.USA.NA
=====

Date: 16 Aug 94 17:29:15 GMT
From: uswnvg!tconboy@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Hamfests in Portland, OR???
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Scott Bigelow (scottb@vcd.hp.com) wrote:
: So, are there any hamfests/swapmeets in the Portland, OR area???

I believe there is a swapmeet in Longview WA this Saturday, the 20th.
It's about 40 miles north of Portland on I-5. Sorry I don't have any
details.

--
Terry Conboy N6RY tconboy@uswnvg.com vm:206-450-8388 fax:206-450-8399
Speaks for neither U S WEST NewVector Group nor AirTouch Communications

Date: 15 Aug 1994 15:15:46 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!ucsnews!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!
udel!news.sprintlink.net!indirect.com!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Ham Radio & More Show List
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Ham Radio & More Station List:
The following list can change often....

Alabama: WHRT, 860am, Hartselle
WAJF, 1490am, Decatur
Arizona: KFNN, 1510am, Phoenix
Colorado: KBCO, 1190am, Denver/Boulder
Conneticut: WATR, 1320am, Hartford
Illinois: WKTA, 1330am, Chicago
WBGZ, 1570am, Alton
Indiana: WIWO, 1580am, So. Bend (tape delay)
WPDJ, 1300am, Huntington/Ft. Wayne
Massach: WSSH, 1510am, Boston (50,000 watts)
WKPE, 1170am, Orleans
Missouri: WBGZ, 1570am, St. Louis
Mississippi: WMI, 570am, Biloxi
N. Carolina: WEEB, 990am, Fayetteville
WCRY, 1460am, Raleigh/Durham
WNCT, 1070am, Greenville
Nebraska: KICS, 1550am, Lincoln
New Jersey: WIFI, 1460am, Trenton/Philadelphia
Oklahoma: KTMC, 1400am, McAlester
Texas: KSEY, 94.3fm, Seymour

Ham Radio & More is on the Talk America Network. It is aired live every Sunday
at 6:00pm EST, originating from Phoenix, Arizona. It can be heard via TVRO
satellite on Spacenet 3, Transponder 9, 6.8 audio. Our toll free listener call-in
line is 1-800-298-TALK. The originating station number is 1-602-241-1510 for more
information. Any radio station can air the show FREE OF CHARGE.

73, Len, KB7LPW

Date: 15 Aug 94 07:53:32 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!bt!sol!news@ames.arpa
Subject: Help identify FSK signal on 144.978 MHz please
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Can anyone help me identify a signal please. During a meteor watch on 144.975 MHz I picked up two long bursts of an FSK morse signal between 19:39 UT and 19:42 UT Friday 12 August. It was 2 to 3 KHz high of my listening frequency. The signal consisted of 5 character groups of what appeared to be random letters. The data rate is quite high, much higher than normal practice transmissions.

I have checked my frequency calibration and that appears to be ok.

The signal was certainly FSK. At first I was puzzled because only the lower tone was easily audible. By playing with the tapes I was able to make the upper tone audible and hence render the signal readable.

The signal strength was quite good. Good enough in fact for my computer to detect it's presence and indicate it on a print out.

Allan Bell G6AX0

Replies please to pbell@lssec.bt.co.uk

Date: Mon, 15 Aug 1994 19:47:55 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!spool.mu.edu!news.clark.edu!
netnews.nwnet.net!raven.alaska.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!firewall!ceco!
root@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Mobile Radio in Dodge Caravan?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Larry,

I posted a similar question about a month ago for my 94 Dodge Caravan and got some help but not really what I was looking for. I finally had to do more investigating on my own. Here is how I brought DC power into the radio. I have power door locks and power windows, so there is a rubber hose/grommet between the door and door frame for the wire to run within. I took a side panel on the passenger side out temporarily and pulled back the grommet and punched a hole through. I have small hands so I was able to do all of the work on the grommet with the door open. I was then able to run DC power cable down through the fender on the passenger side and fed it through the hole in the hose/grommet. You can then pull the wire through a hole in the door frame and

into the interior with no problem. I couldn't really decide where to mount my 2 mtr radio, so I bought a transmission hump mount from Radio Shack and laid it flat on the floor (this model has 2 "wings" that are hinged to the mount that I have since removed). I use a mag mount antenna and run the cable out the door.

Hope this helps.

73s.

Charlie Sufana AJ9N sufana@ceco.ceco.com73s,

Date: 16 Aug 1994 14:09:58 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!news-feed-1.peachnet.edu!news.duke.edu!duke.edu!jbs@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Personal freedom quote
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <d.23125.2003.0N850DBB@exchange.com> john.tant@exchange.com (John Tant) writes:

>>--

>>"When personal freedom's being abused,

>> you have to move to limit it."

>>

>> - U.S. President Bill Clinton, 1994

> Where did you get this jewel of Billywisdom?

Slick Willie said this in a press conference when he was jystifying his position on wanting the police to perform warrantless searches of the homes of Chicago Housing Authority residents. The entire transcript was posted to talk.politics.guns a while back.

-joe

--

"When personal freedom's being abused,		"In Canada we have something called
you have to move to limit it."		multiculturalism - you will find the
		whole spectrum of races living in
- U.S. President Bill Clinton, 1994		Toronto's slums." -A Canadian

Date: Tue, 16 Aug 1994 03:10:20 GMT

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!swrinde!
news.uh.edu!uuneo.neosoft.com!inviso.com!mark@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Regency HR-2A
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi all,

I tried to post this earlier but I don't think it made it. I was curious if the Regency HR-2A (2 meter mobile crystal controlled) would be a good radio to use for a packet xceiver? Do I need CTCSS tones to access the node? And are crystals still available?

Mark

--

Mark

mark@inviso.com

Date: Mon, 15 Aug 1994 18:15:54 GMT
From: walter!dancer.cc.bellcore.com!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Aug9.133027.9422@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, <benacpCuAy74.241@netcom.com>,
<1994Aug10.133009.15191@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Subject : Re: Car warrantee and 2m radio

In article <1994Aug10.133009.15191@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>In article <benacpCuAy74.241@netcom.com> benacp@netcom.com (Peter P. Benac)
writes:
>>
>>Gary,
>>
>> In 20 years of EMS I have spec'd dozens of ambulances. There is nothing in
>>the chassis that would prevent RFI from reaching the cars computer. The
>>chassis is with two exceptions the same chassis used in any van. Those two
>>exceptions are the suspension and the federally required diesel engine.
>> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>> Ambulances are not built by the auto manufactures but by refitters and they
>>do not provide any special shielding.
>
>Ahem, this is why I put special "equipment" in quotes. Diesel engines
>don't generally *have* an ECC. On fleet vehicles that do require an ECC,
>IE gasoline engine powered, extra shielding is fitted as necessary. If
>there is no ECC, the ECC can't suffer RFI. QED
>Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary

Continuing this thread of "specially prepared" there are thousands of trucks which have all sorts of contemporary electronics (ECUs, etc.) that are not designed with radios in mind but are regularly fitted with such equipment. I agree with the sentiment that says...if the manufacturer is going to claim using a ham radio will void the warrantee, then forget buying the manufacturer's product line.

My township buys plain old vanilla cars for its fleet (i.e. we have a jeep, several compacts, etc.) none of those are special police equipped...BUT all have two way VHF (45MHz) radios.

Standard Disclaimer- Any opinions, etc. are mine and NOT my employer's.

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End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #923
